

FARMER'S CHRONICLE.

BY JOSEPH TURNER.

RICHMOND, KY. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1833.

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EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.

Our News Schooner is just up from the packet ship New York, Captain Hoxie, bringing us London papers to Sept. 3rd, and Liverpool to the 4th, both inclusive.

The reported death of the King of Spain is not confirmed. He was alive on the 21st and his death not immediately expected.

The British government have acknowledged Donna Maria. On this event becoming known at Paris, the Miguelite scrip fell from 61 to 45.

A dreadful shipwreck occurred on the 31st August, within half a mile of the port of Biscaye. A vessel, said to be the Amphitrite, bound for Biscaye Bay, with 130 female passengers on board, was cast away, making with the crew 154, all of whom except three were drowned.

Parliament was prorogued on the 20th August. The following are the principal items in

THE KING'S SPEECH.

My Lords and Gentlemen,
In opening the present Parliament, I stated, that over any time had subjects of greater interest and magnitude called for your attention. The manner in which you have discharged the duties thus committed to you now demands my warmest regard, and enables me to close a session, not more remarkable for its extended duration than for the patience and persevering industry which you have employed in many laborious inquiries, and in perfecting the various legislative measures which have been brought under your consideration.

I continue to receive from my allies and from all foreign sovereigns assurances of their friendly disposition.

I regret that I cannot yet announce to you the conclusion of a definitive arrangement between Holland and Belgium; but the convention, in conjunction with the King of the French, I concluded in May last with the King of the Netherlands, prevents a renewal of hostilities in the Low Countries; and thus affords a fresh security for the general continuance of peace.

Events which have lately taken place in Portugal have induced me to renew my diplomatic relations with that kingdom, and I have accredited a Minister to the Court of her Most Faithful Majesty Donna Maria.

You may rest assured I look with great anxiety to the moment when the Portuguese monarchy, so long united with this country by the ties of alliance, and by the closest bonds of interest, may be restored to a state of peace and may regain its former prosperity.

The hostilities which had disturbed the peace of Turkey have terminated, and you may be assured that my attention will be carefully directed to any event which may effect the present or the future independence of that empire.

An investigation, carefully prosecuted during the last session, has enabled you to renew the charter of the Bank of England, on terms which appear to be well calculated to sustain public credit, and to secure the usefulness of that important establishment.

The laborious inquiries carried on by committees of both Houses of Parliament, for several successive sessions, have also enabled you to bring the affairs of the East India Company to a satisfactory adjustment. I have the most confident expectation, that the system of government thus established will prove to have been wisely framed for the improvement and happiness of the natives of India; whilst, by the opening of the China trade, a new field has been afforded for the activity and the enterprise of British commerce.

The state of slavery in my colonial possessions has necessarily occupied a portion of your time and your attention commensurate with the magnitude and the difficulty of the subject. Whilst your deliberations have been guided by the paramount considerations of justice and humanity, the interests of the colonial proprietors have not been overlooked. I trust that the future proceedings of the colonial legislatures, and the conduct of all classes in my colonies, may be such as to give full effect to the benevolent intentions of the legislature, and to satisfy the just expectation of my people.

I have also directed commissions to be issued for investigating the state of the municipal corporations throughout the United Kingdom. The result of their inquiries will enable you to mature those measures which may seem best fitted to place the internal government of corporate cities and towns on a solid foundation, in respect of their finances, their government, and their police. In the meantime, two important acts have been passed for giving constitutions, upon sound principles, to the royal and parliamentary boroughs of Scotland. Your attention will hereafter be called to the expediency of extending similar advantages to the incorporated towns in England which have now acquired the right of returning members to Parliament.

It is with the greatest pain that I felt myself compelled to call upon you for additional powers to control and punish the disturbers of the public peace in Ireland. This call was answered, as I confidently anticipated, by your loyalty and firmness. I have not found it necessary, except in a very limited degree, to use the powers thus confided to me; and I have now the satisfaction of informing you, that the spirit of insubordination and violence which have prevailed to so alarming an extent, has been, in a great measure, subdued. I look forward with anxiety to the time when the painful necessity of continuing this mes-

ure of great but unavoidable severity shall cease; and I have given my assent, with unqualified satisfaction, to the various salutary and remedial measures which, during the course of the present session, have been proposed to me for my acceptance.

The act which, in pursuance of my recommendation, you passed, with respect to the temporalities of that branch of the United Church which is established in Ireland and for the immediate and total abolition of vestry assessments, and the act for the better regulation of juries, both as to their civil and criminal functions, afford the best proof, that full reliance may be placed on the Parliament of the United Kingdom for the introduction of such beneficial improvements as may ensure the welfare of all classes of my subjects, and thus effectually cement that legislative union which, with your support it is my determination to maintain inviolate.

As soon as his Majesty had concluded his speech, the Lord Chancellor, kneeling, received the King's commands respecting the prorogation.

The Lord Chancellor then said, it is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this present Parliament stands prorogued accordingly, to Wednesday, the 31st of October next.

His Majesty rose up, and after bowing to the peers and ambassadors, quitted the House, attended in the same manner as when he entered.

PORTUGAL.

By the African steamer, arrived at Falmouth, intelligence has been received from Lisbon to the 17th, and from Oporto to the 21st ult. These accounts say that the capital was in the most settled and tranquil state.

On the 14th there were reviews at various quarters of the city of the newly-formed National Guards, who are chiefly of the middle classes, and amount to fully 12,000 men.

On the 15th, which happened to be the anniversary of the baptism of Donna Maria, Lord William Russell delivered at the levee his credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary, and notice of the recognition of the Queen by Great Britain. The news of this was immediately spread about, and great rejoicings and illuminations took place.

On the 18th the constitutionalists at Oporto attacked the remaining number of the Miguelites outside the lines; the attack was made at night, on the right of the enemy's lines, which were immediately turned, and thrown into confusion. Col. Bacon, with his lancers, took between 300 and 400 prisoners, and occasioned them to lose twice that number in killed and wounded. The loss in the affair on the part of the Pedroites was estimated at from 90 to 100 in killed and wounded.

On the 20th as many as 86 deserters came over within the space of two hours, and the remainder of the Miguelite force, amounting to 3000 men, marched on that day for Coimbra, where Gen. Bourmont was understood to be, with 13,000 dispirited troops. Don Miguel and Don Carlos are both stated to be with the army.

The River Douro is now free for all vessels to enter, and several have, in consequence, proceeded in, for the purpose of loading cargoes of wine.

The Bank Charter renewal, the East India Company, and the slavery Abolition Bills, have respectively become laws of the realm. Against the passage of the latter the Duke of Wellington and others entered the following:

Protest of His Grace the Duke of Wellington against the West India Slavery Bill.
20 August, 1833.

Dissentient—
1st. Because it is attempted by this bill to emancipate a nation of slaves not prepared by a previous course of education, of religious instruction, or of training to habits of industry or of social intercourse, for the position in which they will be placed in society.

2d. Because the value, as possessions of the Crown of Britain, of the colonies in which these negroes are located, as well as the value of their estates to the proprietors and colonists, depends upon the labor of the negroes to obtain the valuable produce of the soil—whether as slaves, as apprentices, or as free laborers for hire.

3d. Because the experience of all times and of all nations, particularly that of modern times, and in our own colonies and in St. Domingo, has proved that men, uncivilized, and at liberty to labor or not as they please, will not work for hire, at regular agricultural labor in the low grounds within the tropics; and the example of the United States—a country but thinly peopled in proportion to its extent and fertility, and always in want of hands—has shown that even in more temperate climates the labor of emancipated negroes could not be relied upon for the cultivation of the soil, and that the welfare of society, as well as that of the emancipated negroes themselves, required that they should be removed elsewhere.

4th. Because the number of negroes on the several islands and settlements on the continent of America, in which they are located, is so small in proportion to the extent of the country which they occupy, and the fertility of the soil is so great, and the climate (however insalubrious and little inviting to exertion and labor), is so favorable to vegetation and the growth of all descriptions of the produce of the earth, that it cannot be expected that those emancipated slaves, thus uneducated and untrained, will be induced to work for hire.

5th. Because upon this speculation de-

pends the value of a capital of not less than 200,000,000 sterling, including therein the fortunes and existence, in a state of independence, of thousands of colonists, and proprietors of estates in the colonies—the trade of the country—the employment of 250,000 tons of British shipping, and of 25,000 seamen—and a revenue which produces to the Exchequer, upon sugar alone not less than 5,000,000 sterling per annum.

6th. Because the bill, in enforcing upon the colonists the emancipation of their slaves, attains its object by enactments and measures least calculated to conciliate their feelings and interests, and those of the local legislatures, by whose influence and authority the powers of government in the colonies must continue to be exercised.

7th. Because in the details of the measure an engagement made to the proprietors of estates in the colonies has been violated; and a resolution, agreed to by both Houses of Parliament, and communicated to the colonies has been departed from, and the period of apprenticeship altered from 12 to 6 years. Proprietors who have slaves 12 years of age are under the necessity of making them apprentices as domestics or artificers. Persons are to be appointed special magistrates (for the execution of the measures ordained by this bill), unconnected with the colonies, not sufficient in number for the performance of the duty even of protecting the property and persons of the resident proprietors, or sufficiently paid to render them respectable, or even efficient.

The colonial legislatures are required to enact laws to carry into execution these measures, under pain of the loss, by proprietors of slaves in the colonies, of all participation of the compensation held out by the bill, in case those laws should not be conformable to the model therein given to them.—The compensation for loss is not, in reality, raised or granted; nor does the interest upon the grant accrue from the period at which the sacrifice of property is to be made for which it is stated to be intended that the compensation should be given according to the usual practice.

The colonial legislatures must first pass certain laws; and then commissioners, appointed under authority of the bill, are to proceed to make a distribution among nineteen colonies, of the whole sum held out, and that according to a principle which is considered by many of the colonial proprietors to be partial and unjust. This distribution having been made and agreed to, the detailed distribution to each proprietor of the compensation, is to be made by the special commissioners; but apparently the compensation may be made upon the original, as well as upon every other distribution by the commissioners, each of them requiring renewed reference to the colony, and occasioning, of course, interminable litigation and delay—thus postponing the receipt of compensation by the proprietor of the slave, for years after he will have lost the benefit of his services.

8th. Because the extension of the act 52 George III. chap 155, by the 61st clause of the bill to the colonies, is not necessary for the apprenticeship and emancipation of the slaves in the colonies; it is not justified by anything that has passed; and will be considered by the colonial legislatures as a gratuitous injury, and a breach of their independent authority, as provided by the acts of 1773, and respected from that time to this.

WELLINGTON,
ST. VINCENT,
PENINSULA,
PENINSULA.

FROM THE NEW YORK COURIER OF WEDNESDAY MORNING.

LATER FROM LONDON.

The London packet ship Thames, Capt. Griswold, was boarded yesterday by our schr. Eclipse, and at night our news editor arrived in town with the journals brought by her, which are to the evening of the 31 September. We had before received London papers to the morning of that day.

On the subject of the late disturbances in Switzerland the *Patriot Suisse* has the following:

We have received an account of the result of the meeting of delegates from the national committees of the grand association for ensuring the safety of the confederation, which was held two days ago at Zurich. The meeting resolved upon an address to the Diet, in energetic terms, to the following effect:—1. That the members of the Conference of Sarne, and the chiefs of the rebels who invaded Cusnacht & Basle country, be brought to trial before a federal tribunal. 2. That the town of Basle which during three years has been the cause of all the troubles which have agitated the Confederation, be made responsible for all the losses and expenses it has occasioned, and the military now in occupation of it be not withdrawn till the amount is paid. 3. That the town of Basle do pay to the country all the damage it has sustained from the non-execution of the decrees of the Diet. 4. That the Federal troops do evacuate Basle Country within four days. 5. That the Federal commanders, whose political conduct has created a well-founded mistrust, be dismissed. 6. That the submission of Schwyz being complete, the Federal troops be entirely withdrawn from the Canton. 7. That the Diet do employ all the means at its disposal, and compel Neuchâtel to fulfil its duties towards the Confederation, and in case of refusal to cause it to be occupied by troops. Finally, it was resolved that the Committees should use all their influence with Grand Councils to obtain a federal constituent assembly, in proportion to its population.

This London Morning Post gives a different account from that we published yesterday

of the bill for the reformation of Bourmont, and

Bourmont's troops commenced their march towards Lisbon on the 4th ult. and, accordingly, without any commissariat arrangements having been previously made. From the want of provisions, the detachments therefore could only proceed in small numbers; and this has in fact been the cause of the delay. The last portion of his troops did not quit Grij until the 21st, but it is a fact that two-thirds of the royalist army had marched to the south before the Pedroites knew of their movements. We now think it proper to state, that the whole of the army that was before Oporto has marched against Lisbon, upwards of 22,000 strong. The plan of fortifying Avintes was subsequently a mere faint. All the troops had been withdrawn from the southern bank of the Douro on the 19th, when Salazar's furious sortie took place, with the exception of six hundred men, who, for sake of appearances, were guarding the nearest lines. They retreated, pursuant to orders, as the Pedroites advanced, and took up a position on the Tamega. Thus, the whole of the Oporto district is left without regular troops, the plans of the Royalist being completely altered. The guerrillas from the upper provinces have been called down, and the command of them given to the old guerrillero, Papechun, renowned during the Peninsular war, who, we are led to believe, will give a good account of those Pedroites who may penetrate into the interior. At all events the northern provinces are left open to them, and the Royalists say they may do their worst.

It turns out, in fact, that Marshal Bourmont completely outwitted the Oportonian authorities, and marched an army of 22,000, not dispirited but enthusiastic, men towards Lisbon; and in the neighbourhood of Torres Vedras, Abrantes, and vicinity there were 10,000 men awaiting his approach. If delays had occurred, it was owing to the want of depots of provisions, but the country is roused, and the peasants were bringing in all the supplies they could. The approach of this army to Lisbon is now known. The spirit of the Oporto is represented as being the best by those who lately saw it; and as to the Bourmont's pledges, as we may daily expect to hear of the attack, it is not far us to speak.

SCENES IN THE FAR WEST.

Sac and Fox Buffalo Hunt, and Meeting with the Sioux.

The following interesting account of a meeting between the Sioux, and the Sac and Fox Indians, is copied from the St. Louis Times, and was translated as told by Ke-o-kuck, an intrepid warrior of the latter tribe:

It has long been customary with the Sacs and Foxes, during the Summer, to make a hunt for Buffalo. For this purpose, Ke-o-kuck, with a large party, started, early in July, towards the head waters of the Iowa River. This precaution, of taking a strong force, was made necessary in consequence of the inveterate hostilities of the Sioux, who have long been constant aggressors upon their hunting grounds.

On the tenth day after leaving their villages, they discovered Buffalo; and immediately commenced making their encampment. On the next day, small parties were sent out to make observations; who, on their return in the evening, reported that the herd of Buffalo was small, not exceeding 300; and that they had likewise discovered signs of the Sioux—saw large smoke, and had no doubt but they proceeded from their encampment. A council was immediately assembled. A great part of the Warriors were for advancing during the night, and attacking the Sioux camp; at daylight the next morning; others for removing their women and children to the rear. Ke-o-kuck, in his speech, related the many depredations the Sioux had committed on their nations, and dwelt with emphasis on the cruel murder of many of their helpless women and children, who had crossed the Mississippi above Prairie du Chien, after the defeat of Black Hawk last Summer. "Scarcely a warrior in my presence (says Ke-o-kuck) but what has lost a son or friend or relation by the Sioux. Now we come to chastise our enemies. Let us surround their camp this night, and at the rising of to-morrow's sun, we will leave a Sioux to relate the fall of his comrades!"

Every Warrior consented, with applause, to the speech of Ke-o-kuck. Fire glistered in their eyes—they brandished their spears—drew their knives, and returned them to their scabbards—eager for the fight they had in view. Ke-o-kuck paused: After pacing backwards and forwards across the Council Lodge, he stopped—threw down his spear, and said—
"Warriors, I have been commanded by my Great Father not to go to war with the Sioux: I have promised, and will keep my word. (Loud murmuring ran through the Lodge.) Ke-o-kuck resumed: 'I will go to the Sioux camp to-morrow—I will make peace!'—OR FALL IN THE ATTEMPT!"

From the stern manner in which he spoke, in closing his speech, no objection was made to the course he had marked out to pursue. The council broke up, and Ke-o-kuck returned to his lodge, and was not seen during the evening. Wa-pel-to was heard to say, to a party of young warriors who had paid him a visit, that his opinion was, "Ke-o-kuck would never return—that the Sioux, if they got a small party in their power, would certainly murder them. But, (says the Chief) if Ke-o-kuck falls, we will avenge his death."

Next morning, at dawn of day, the tread of horses was heard. It was Ke-o-kuck with three young warriors, who had volunteered their services to accompany him—all well mounted and armed, leaving the camp. Not a word was spoken by either, as the party passed along in front of the encampment. In a little while they were out of view—and the whole camp was one scene of confusion—every warrior, in haste, preparing to follow their Chief. But the Village Crier, in a loud voice, proclaimed that it was the command of Ke-o-kuck, that no one should follow him—but remain in their camp, and be prepared for what might happen.

As they travelled onward towards the Sioux camp, Ke-o-kuck told his young men, that when they discovered the Sioux, two of them must remain in the rear, in such a position that they could see his meeting with them. And, should he fall, to push with all speed to the camp, and tell the news.

After travelling about seventeen or eighteen miles, and on ascending a rise in the Prairie, they discovered the encampment of the Sioux, on a rise immediately in front of them—and a valley intervening. Here Ke-o-kuck stationed the two young Braves, who were to remain behind, and, with the other, descended into the low ground, in full view of the Sioux encampment, which they discovered, was fortified. The Sioux saw the party approaching—when considerable movement commenced in their camp. Ke-o-kuck and his faithful companion, were stopped about four hundred yards from the Sioux camp, by a deep creek. He made signs with his blanket for them to come to him—when two men immediately started, each bearing a Flag—followed by ten men well armed. When they reached the creek, Ke-o-kuck motioned the flag-bearers to come over to them, and the others to remain.—The whole party, however, plunged into the creek—those bearing the flags were the first to reach the shore, when they advanced to shake hands with the party. In an instant Ke-o-kuck, seized the flag, and placed upon the head of its bearer, a fur hat.—His companion did the same. Ke-o-kuck, waving his flag, passed in front of the armed party, who by this time had crossed the creek, and were advancing to shake hands with him. One of them seized his whip, which had been fastened to his wrist by a string, and attempted to drag him from his horse.—Fortunately, the string broke, and he regained his horse by the bridle. Finding himself in this critical situation, he rose in his stirrups, and smiting his breast, told them his name was Ke-o-kuck! repeated, Ke-o-kuck! His companion was also surrounded. In glancing his eye around, he discovered a gun presented at him!—He then exerted all his force to extricate his horse, but in vain. A reinforcement had joined the Ke-o-kuck, and he perceived another gun was raised at him in the rear. He now began to think that he would fall a sacrifice, finding resistance useless. At this moment the two young Braves, who had been stationed on the hill, charged at full gallop upon the Sioux, who gave way before them, retiring backwards with their guns cocked. Ke-o-kuck and his companions wheeled off in the best manner they could, keeping their faces towards the enemy. Ke-o-kuck called to them—"We wish to make peace!" The Sioux replied—"Meet us at this place to-morrow for council!" Ke-o-kuck responded—"We will!" They soon reached the high ground, wheeled their horses, and took a view of the Sioux as they retired. They discovered that the whole party of Sioux warriors had advanced against them—and were then slowly returning to their camp.

As they were returning home, Ke-o-kuck requested his faithful companions to explain to the Chiefs and Warriors what had taken place. Just as the Sun was setting they reached their encampment, but not without having been discovered previously whilst yet at a distance—for Ke-o-kuck's favorite wife had, contrary to orders, and unknown to the camp, mounted a swift horse, and gone in pursuit, and returned in advance, giving the news of their safety and coming. All the Warriors were prepared to receive them. They came in full speed—Ke-o-kuck passed on above to the further end of the Camp to his own Lodge—threw himself from his horse, and was immediately surrounded by his wives and children.

His companions related to the Chiefs and Warriors what had taken place, and said:—"We are requested by Ke-o-kuck to say that whatever you may determine upon he is ready to execute, but will give no opinion." The Chiefs and Warriors determined meeting the Sioux in council, as Ke-o-kuck had promised them, the next day; and sent a young Warrior to inform him of their resolutions, and to congratulate him upon his success.

At day-break, next morning, Ke-o-kuck was mounted on horseback, mustering his warriors; and in a short time the whole party were ready, and took up the line of march towards the Sioux camp, with all their women and children. When they arrived in view, they all dismounted except Ke-o-kuck. The Warriors gave their looking-glasses to the women and boys, mounted them on their horses, and manoeuvred so as to show a strong force. Ke-o-kuck, the Chiefs, Braves, and Warriors advanced. After crossing the creek, he halted them, and advanced with the Chiefs; but reflecting that the Sioux might fire upon them, and kill all the Chiefs, they being drawn up in order of battle, he requested the Chiefs to halt, and advanced alone towards the Sioux camp. As I before stated, he was well mounted on a proud

charger, that pranced and showed his rider to great advantage. On his near approach, he discovered that the advance line of Sioux warriors were painted black—and when about fifty yards off, the Sioux fired their guns in the air, grounded their arms, and threw down their powder horns. Ke-o-kuck's party in the rear returned the salute. The Sioux Chief advanced alone to meet Ke-o-kuck, and shook hands. They were old acquaintances, having been to Washington City together. The whole party of Sioux now rushed up to shake hands with Ke-o-kuck, and his Chiefs and Warriors, who had all come up. The Sioux women running with their children on their backs, calling aloud—"We have made peace with the Sacs!"

A large space had been cleared off by the Sioux for the reception of the Sacs and Foxes—when they motioned them to range themselves in line, whilst the Sioux did the same. The High Priest, or Master of ceremonies, proceeded to the fire in the middle of the square, cut a slice of flesh from a roasted dog! went to the Sioux Chief, and calling upon the Great Spirit to witness the sincerity of their hearts in making peace, placed it in his mouth. He then proceeded to Ke-o-kuck, and went through the same ceremony—and continued alternately, giving to the Sioux and Sacs and Foxes, until all had partaken of the favorite morsel of consecrated meat—after which they were treated with a feast of Buffalo meat and marrow bones—shook hands and parted. Ke-o-kuck and his party returned to the creek, where the women and children had arrived and made their encampment. The Sioux Warriors paid them a visit, and danced round their camp in a menacing manner.—The Sacs and Foxes folded their arms, and looked with contempt on their movements.—The Sioux returned to their camp, when their Chief and two of his followers paid a visit to Ke-o-kuck and the Chiefs in the evening.

Early next morning Ke-o-kuck and all his warriors, fully equipped and mounted, made a rush upon the Sioux camp—surrounded it, and displayed feats of horsemanship—darting their spears as if in battle—then dismounted and commenced a dance. The Sioux promised to keep the peace four years.—The Sacs and Foxes consented to make peace but did not stipulate the time. The Sioux broke up their camp and started to the West to their hunting grounds. The Sacs and Foxes returned to their former encampment, and remained until they had killed eighty Buffalo, and then came back to their villages.

ASEM-MA-LESS A-TOU-WA-NIN-NE.
Rock Island, August, 1833.

From the Green River Gazette.

The next Legislature.—The ensuing session of the Legislature of Kentucky, is likely to become one of great importance to the country, and of heavy responsibility to every member. Questions of deep and vital interests will doubtless be early mooted and finally disposed of. It is asserted with much confidence, that a majority of the members elected are favorable to the establishment of a State bank with branches. This may be so, but as yet we have no satisfactory proof of it. We know that in many counties of the State, this question excited no interest, and that there are many members who are not consulted for or against State Banks.—What effect the recent order of the President, relative to the deposits, may have, is also matter of conjecture. But we imagine this step will likely say the action of our state government upon this subject; if it does not defeat all further the establishment of banks at the ensuing session. The raising of the revenue, is another question of much moment, and will no doubt receive due attention from the honest representatives of the people. The receipts into the treasury will not meet the moderate and moderate current expenditures. This should not be.—True wisdom and enlightened policy imperatively demand an increase of taxation.—Six and a fourth cents upon \$100 worth of property, is a small price paid for the numberless and priceless benefits conferred.—We believe that true policy would recommend an increase of taxation to ten cents upon each hundred dollars worth of property.—And then the people of Kentucky would pay much less than citizens of the adjoining states. In Ohio it is believed there is paid seventy-five cents. In Indiana and Illinois twenty-five, and in Tennessee twelve and a half cents upon \$100 worth of property.—Will the people of Kentucky be less liberal in the support of an enlightened administration of their government than the citizens of other states? We are assured they will not. Let the subject be properly discussed before them; let them understand the object and the necessity of this increase, and there will be no complaints. The vile sycofantic demagogues may attempt to raise a storm and to strut forth, as the people's advocates, but the good sense and justice of an enlightened community, will nullify the selfish schemes of all such gentry. Experience has pointed out the necessity and great propriety of some change in our criminal jurisprudence. Our state is divided into sixteen circuits, and we have sixteen judges to preside over them, and to each of these judges alone, is submitted for final adjudication, the most serious questions concerning the lives and liberties of their fellow-men. Whilst in contests for property of inconsiderable value, and of paltry sums of money, an appeal is had to another tribunal; but the life, and what is dearer than life, to a freeman, his liberty, the happy reflection of the moment, of one man, may seal forever.

PULPIT ELOQUENCE.

*Extracts from Dr. Channing's Sermon on
the Immortality of the Soul.*

"I have thus, my hearers, endeavored to show that our nature, the more it is inquired into, discovers more clearly the impress of immortality. I do not mean that this evidence supercedes all other. From its very nature, it can only be understood thoroughly by improved and purified minds. The proof of immortality which is suited to all understandings is found in the Gospel, sealed by the blood, and confirmed by the resurrection of Christ. But this, I think, is made more expressive by a demonstration of its harmony with the teachings of nature. To me, nature and revelation speak with one voice, on the great theme of man's future being. Let not their joint witness be unheard.

"How full, how bright, are the evidences of this grand truth! How weak are the common arguments which scepticism arrays against it! To me, there is but one objection against immortality, if objection it may be called; and this arises from the very greatness of the truth. My mind sometimes sinks under its weight—it is lost in its immensity. I scarcely dare believe that such a good is placed within my reach.—When I think of myself as existing through all future ages, as surviving this earth and all that sky, as exempted from every imperfection and error of my present being, as clothed with an angel's glory, as comprehending with my intellect, and embracing with my affections, an extent of creation, compared with which the earth is a point, when I think of myself as looking on the outward universe with an organ of vision that will reveal to me a beauty and harmony, and order, not now imagined, and as having an

thought of my future being comes to me, whilst I hope, I also fear; the blessedness seems too great; this consciousness of present weakness and unworthiness is almost too strong for hope. But when in this frame of mind, I look around on the creation, and see the marks of an Omnipotent goodness, to which nothing is impossible, and from which every thing may be hoped—when I see around me the proofs of an infinite Father, who must desire the perpetual progress of his intellectual offspring—when I look next at the human mind, and see what powers a few years have unfolded, and discern in it the capacity of everlasting improvement; and especially when I look at Jesus the conqueror of death, the heir of immortality, who has gone as the preserver of mankind, into the mansions of light and purity, I can and do admit the almost overpowering thought of the everlasting life, growth, and felicity of the human soul.”

From the National Intelligencer.

The Late Steamboat Disaster.—Information as late as the evening of Friday, from Essex, Connecticut, where the steamboat New England blew up, has been, as

ceived through the New York papers. *Fourteen* persons were then dead, and *some* others were not expected to survive. The explosion of the boat took place about 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning, while the boat was engaged in landing passengers at Essex, a small village near the mouth of the Connecticut river. Both her boilers exploded at the same instant. The concussion was tremendous. Persons who lived three miles from the place were awakened from their sleep by the shaking of their houses. The whole of the upper works in the *cours* & after part of the boat were shattered to fragments, and with a greater part of the baggage of the passengers, scattered to the four winds. The engine, at the moment, was not in motion.—We remark that almost all these disasters occur while the engine has been stopped for some temporary purpose, and generally a rise from the culpable desire of the master or engineer to save his steam at the risk of the lives of all on board.

The New York papers suggest several modes of guarding against these shocking accidents. It appears to us that the most effectual way of preventing them will be to

bots to do so. It is useless to try to explain them away—they all result from carelessness or fool-hardiness, and if the owners were by law fined \$2 or 10,000 dollars for every person who should be killed or hurt by the explosion of boilers, or from fire proceeding from the furnace, we should have to lament the occurrence of such disasters very seldom, if at all. With such a penalty hanging over them, we believe the proprietors of steamboats would take effectual steps to avoid its infliction. Engineers would no longer dare to peril the lives of a hundred human beings to save fifty cents worth of steam.

The Bank "Briberies."—Dr. Cooper, of South Carolina, closes his essays upon the U. States Bank with the following language: "Mr. Bidle has been blamed for incurring expense in laying before the public the defences of the institution over which he presides, in reply to the incessant attacks made upon it. He would have been, not so much an imbecile President of that institution, as a traitor to his trust, if he had omitted this part of his duty, and left the cause of the Bank to the mercy of its enemies, with objections unanswered, and calumnies unrepelled. If he did not pay the presses that gave circulation to his defences, he ought to have paid them; for they sustain an honorarium; and are honestly entitled to it."

THE CHRONICLE.

RICHMOND:

Tuesday, October 29, 1833.

The Fall Chancery Term of the Madison Circuit Court commenced on yesterday; Judge French presiding.

At a public sale, in this county, on the 21st inst. land sold for \$32 1/2 cents per acre, and likely young negro men for \$674, upon a credit of twelve months.

WINTER IN OCTOBER.—We had a brisk snow on yesterday morning, in this place, which lasted about thirty minutes.

We understand that *Lamentation Bush*, of Clark county, has been apprehended and tried before two Justices of the Peace for cutting Capt. Combs' throat, and sentenced to further trial. The reader will recollect that a Grand Jury of Clark refused to indict Mr. Bush for the same offence.

Rumors. The U. S. Gazette of the 17th inst. says, "We have to-day a rumor of an appointment to the Treasury Department at Washington, and it refers to a distinguished Pennsylvanian who once filled that station, and has since acquired fame in the literary world. Mr. Rush, we suppose, is the person alluded to—but this is all rumor."

The same paper further remarks, "we have before us a letter from Washington, which is rife with notices of some strange misunderstandings in the General Post-Office; and it refers also to an early change in the cabinet."

The next Legislature of Pennsylvania, it is said, will consist of 69 Jackson and 44 anti-Jackson members, giving a Jackson majority of 25.

"THE COMMONWEALTH."—We omitted to notice in our last the partnership of ORLANDO BROWN, Esq. and A. G. HODGES in the proprietorship of the "The Commonwealth." We are sure the public will be gratified to know that a writer as spirited and talented as Mr. Brown is thus permanently connected with the corps editorial. We wish the proprietors all the success their able paper so richly merits.

Mr. Clay.—The warm and enthusiastic reception given to Mr. Clay in all our Eastern cities through which he has recently passed, must occasion as sincere gratification to his numerous friends throughout the Union, as it does to him. Whichever this enlightened patriot and statesman goes, he is cordially greeted with the unbounded applause of a free people. Public escorts, the tender of public compliments, complimentary resolutions and letters addressed meet him every where on his tour. This has so alarmed the Kitchen Cabinet as to drive their organ almost to madness. Mr. Clay in his letter to the Philadelphia Committee fired a shot into their rigging that tells sorely.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE. In our last we briefly alluded to some of the most important measures that will probably engage the attention of the next Legislature—others of equal importance remain to be considered. First among these stands the subject of popular education. An act to promote this important object was passed in 1830, but so obnoxious were several of its features that it did not go into operation in a single county in the State. Since then the public mind has been almost entirely abstracted from the subject, until recently aroused in behalf of the General Education Convention which assembled in Lexington on the 7th of November next. That Convention will embody public sentiment upon the best amendments to that act, and we presume will present them to the Legislature for their action, but with what success we have not the means of forming a well founded conjecture. We have not a doubt but that the members of the Legislature are sensibly alive to the importance of placing the blessings of an Education within the power of every child in the Commonwealth. What they will do remains to be seen.

The subject of a Convention to alter our State Constitution, will, we usual, take its turn. We hope it will meet its usual fate. Although not entirely satisfied with the constitution as it is, the objectionable features are not sufficiently obnoxious to us to induce us to put the whole to hazard in search of a more perfect one. It is useless to disguise the fact, however, that a Convention is gaining friends in this quarter. The proceedings of the County Court is the noised cause. It is not necessary for us to point out particulars. Those who are most concerned in knowing can learn with but little trouble.

PUBLIC MEETING.

The citizens of Richmond and its vicinity are requested to assemble in the Presbyterian Church on Tuesday (this) evening, for the purpose of considering the subject of Education, and appointing delegates to the Convention to be held in Lexington next week. Several gentlemen are expected to address the meeting.

WM. McLANAHAN,
THOS. C. HOWARD,
CURTIS FIELD,
W. H. CAPERTON,
DANIEL BRECK,
W. C. GOODLOE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 11.

Since Mr. CLAY's arrival in Baltimore, he has received the visits of a large number of citizens; and, as will be seen by the following correspondence, has been invited to a public dinner, which he has found it necessary to decline:

BALTIMORE, Oct. 8, 1833.

To the Hon. HENRY CLAY:

Dear Sir: We have great pleasure in tendering to you, on the part of many of your fellow citizens of Baltimore, an invitation to a public dinner, to be given at the City Hotel, on any day which may suit your convenience.

The sensitive and honorable delicacy by which your conduct has ever been distinguished, seems, while you were a candidate for the highest office of this country, to have denied to us the opportunity of illustrating to you the hospitality of Baltimore, and of affording a manifestation of that cordial respect and friendship which are, at once, the fruit and the ornament of your conduct and your fame. While we claim a connection with you by the common ties which bind the patriot to his country, we ask to be honored with the more intimate relation that springs from that deep personal esteem of your character, which has known no change but that of increased confidence in your virtues and talents.

Under the influence of these feelings, we request that you will name some day when we shall have the honor of your company.

We are, dear sir, your friends and servants,

Jno. McKim, Jr. Robert Lemmon,
Alex. Friddle, Isaac Munroe,
Luke Tierman, H. W. Evans,
Reverdy Johnson, John B. Morris,
Hu. Boyle, J. Niles,
James Wilson, W. H. Freeman,
Wm. Stuart, Sam'l. Barnes,
Charles F. Mayer, John Patterson,
James Harwood, Nath'l. Potter,
Wm. R. Stuart, Rich'd Lemmon,
Jas. L. Hawkins, Andrew Hall,
David Stewart, Nathaniel F. Williams,
Zeb. H. Couch, Sam'l. Moale,
Sam'l. Sands, Grafton L. Dulany.

To the above, Mr. Clay returned the following reply:

BALTIMORE, 9th Oct. 1833.

GENTLEMEN: I receive, with deep sensibility and the most grateful feelings, the testimony of confidence and attachment, conveyed by your note of yesterday. It is true, as intimated by you, that the restraint which I recently felt bound to impose on myself, in respect to public entertainments, no longer exists; and I should be extremely happy to meet you, and other of my fellow-citizens of Baltimore, in the manner most agreeable to you and to them. But gentlemen, on my present journey, undertaken in reference to duties growing out of private relations exclusively, I am accompanied by my family, and I could not accept a public dinner without violating a rule, prompted in some measure by their convenience, which I had prescribed to myself, at its commencement. I hope that, in this determination, there will be a ready acquiescence, since Baltimore requires no fresh proof of its well established hospitality, nor I of the cordial respect and friendship which I have always experienced from its citizens.

While I feel, however, constrained to decline the honor of a public dinner, which has been so obligingly tendered, it will afford to me the highest satisfaction, at all times, to cultivate, in any other less formal mode of social intercourse, the esteem and friendship of yourselves and other inhabitants of this enterprising city.

I am, gentlemen, with sentiments of the highest regard,

Your friend and ob't. serv't.

H. CLAY.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.

The Hon. HENRY CLAY and his family were on Saturday met at Frenchtown by a committee of gentlemen appointed at a public meeting to wait upon them to this city, and to conduct them to the lodgings provided for them.

About two o'clock, Chesnut street wharf and the wharves adjoining were crowded with citizens, awaiting the arrival of the expected guest; and the numbers continued to increase, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. Shortly after three o'clock, the steamboat Robert Morris hove in sight round the point, and her extra decoration of flags gave notice that Mr. Clay was on board. When the Robert Morris reached the wharf, the passengers gave a hearty cheer, and the steamboat New Philadelphia ran up her flags. When Mr. Clay landed, he was greeted with huzzas, which continued until he arrived at the UNITED STATES HOTEL, to which he was conducted by his friend, the Hon. JOHN SEBASTIAN.

Mrs. Clay and the other members of the family rode from the steamboat with MATTHEW CAREY, Esq., who was, as usual, prompt and efficient to do honor to those who have done good to the people.

At the U. S. Hotel, Mr. Clay received a great number of his friends. He will, we understand, leave the city to-morrow for Boston, where he has a son in the counting room of the Messrs. Lawrence.—U. S. Gaz.

RECEPTION OF MR. CLAY IN PHILADELPHIA.

At a meeting of the friends of the Nation's Benefactor, HENRY CLAY, held in pursuance of public notice, at Rykman's Hotel, on Thursday evening, Oct. 10th, for the purpose of making arrangements for his reception in the city of Philadelphia, MATTHEW CAREY, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Col. J. G. WATMOUGH and HENRY C. CORRY were appointed Secretaries. The Chair stated the object of the meeting, when the following preamble and resolutions were offered, and unanimously adopted.

It having been announced that the Hon. HENRY CLAY is expected to arrive in this city this afternoon, from the city of Baltimore, this meeting have convened for the purpose

of making arrangements to testify their sincere and unfeigned gratification to this distinguished statesman, for his unceasing devotion to the best interests of his country.—In him we recognize the friend of the cause of liberty throughout the world, the eloquent defender of our nation in its councils at home, and its able and triumphant negotiator abroad. We have seen him, at two memorable epochs, intrepid, and restore tranquility to our country, and save it from its dangers; and at the time seemed to jeopard its existence; and ardently and without alibi attached to a man whose life is a brilliant exposition of patriotism and unbending integrity, it is therefore by us

Resolved, That a committee be appointed who shall proceed to-morrow morning to New Castle to meet the Hon. Henry Clay, and who are hereby authorized to tender to him the congratulations of his friends, and escort him upon his arrival in Philadelphia.

Resolved, That the said committee be authorized to procure suitable apartments for the accommodation of Mr. Clay during his stay in this city, in order that our fellow citizens may have an opportunity of presenting to him that testimonial of their attachment to him, and their just appreciation of his public character and services.

The following committee was then appointed.

John Sergeant, James Harper, Horace Binney, Jos. R. Ingersoll, Josiah Randall, George W. Jones, John Schofield, Jns. T. Mather, Henry White, Edward Olmstead, C. W. Chapman, William White, Jr., Davis B. Stacey, N. C. Foster, James Hanna, Matthew Carey, Henry C. Corby, Robert Howell, Gideon Scott, James Gowen, Samuel P. Wetherill, B. McCready, John G. Watmough, Adam Welspeper, Peter Parker, Bela Badger, William Filler, Jesse Y. Castor, John Waters, Josiah Johnson, Henry Flicker.

M. CAREY, Chairman.
JOHN G. WATMOUGH, HENRY C. CORRY, Secretaries.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

HENRY CLAY.

Previous to Mr. CLAY's arrival, the committee of arrangement had taken, for his accommodation, the apartments occupied by Gen. Jackson, during his late visit to this city. At 11 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Clay, accompanied by the committee, proceeded to the Governor's room, in the City Hall, which had been appropriated by the corporation to his use. He was there met by the Mayor of the city, who introduced a number of gentlemen. During the day, a vast concourse of citizens, estimated at several thousand, were presented by the committee in attendance. A number of merchants, members of the Chamber of Commerce and others, proceeded in a body, from the Exchange to the Hall, to pay their respects to this distinguished visitor. The Grand Jury also waited upon him. Mr. Clay remained in the Governor's room until 3 o'clock, when he retired, accompanied by the committee, a portion of whom dined with him.

In the evening Mr. Clay visited the Mercantile Library. There he was received in the Director's room, and then conducted into the reading room, where he replied in his usual happy manner to an appropriate address made to him on behalf of the Association. While there, he received an invitation to visit the Mechanics' Library, whither he also repaired.

This evening, an Oration will be delivered by Mr. Kennedy of Baltimore, (the author of *Swallow Barn*) at the Chatham street Chapel, at which Mr. Clay will be present and as the subject matter of the Oration will be American Manufactures, it will probably elicit an answer from Mr. Clay.

If it were possible that any thing could add infamy to the already infamous character of that common slanderer of all that is honorable in the country, the Washington Globe, it would be the following notice of Mr. Clay's visit to this section of the country.

It is well known, that with the exception of a short visit to this city on official business in 1827, Mr. Clay has not been east of Pennsylvania since 1818. He declined coming last summer because he was a candidate for the Presidency, & now when he complies with the urgent solicitations of his friends, and ventures to visit the most populous and flourishing section of this great Republic, he is thus assailed by the common libeller of the Globe, who lives, moves, and has his being upon the patronage of the government. Is it not a reflection upon our country that a hireling thus paid and supported should be permitted to assault all who are respectable in the country, and yet continue to be the organ of the Administration?

BALTIMORE, Oct. 15.

Grand Bullion Ascension.—Mr. DEMAN's second ascension in his balloon, from Federal Hill, took place yesterday in the most imposing and beautiful style. Fears had been entertained in the morning, that the wind was too high for the experiment, but in the afternoon, it moderated, and about the hour appointed, was no more than a gentle breeze. The amphitheatre was filled at an early hour, not densely, but with a very large number of the most respectable citizens of both sexes. The ladies appeared determined to patronize Mr. Durant in earnest, this time. It is difficult to estimate with accuracy the number present, but upon the supposition that the enclosure would contain six thousand, there must have been more than four thousand within. The hill without was covered with countless multitude, and the wharves and piers on both sides of the basin, as well as the eminences in the neighborhood, were crowded. Precisely at half past four, or there was a variation, a minute or two before—Mr. Durant, having taken his place in the car with that coolness and firmness which always distinguish the spectators of his daring excursions, rose slowly, in the most splen-

d style, amid the shouts of the admiring multitude. He scattered in the garden copes of appropriate verses, and, ascending gradually, let down at a short distance a live rabbit attached to a parachute, which descended safely a few hundred yards east of the starting place, and was brought back to the garden in a few minutes. The direction which he took was due east, & he continued in sight of the hill for about thirty minutes. He then, as usual, and was hid by the hood, & was homing the eastern horizon, but we learn that he reascended soon after, and was seen for about twenty minutes longer, sailing away towards the Eastern shore. He informed us a short time before he ascended, that from the direction of the wind, he would go to that shore of the Bay, and we imagine, from his rising again, and continuing up while he gradually vanished in the distance, that he was then carrying his purpose into execution. When last seen, by our calculation, he must have been over the Bay, which he would have avoided, had he not designed to attempt crossing.

He was aided on this occasion, as before, in his preparations by a number of scientific gentlemen of our city, who entered into his arrangements with the liveliest interest.—The weather was all that could be desired— mild and clear—and not the slightest accident occurred to mar the universal pleasure.—American.

From the Olive Branch.

DANVILLE STOCK FAIR. The fair of the Union Agricultural Society on last Thursday in this place, was a splendid exhibition. It surpassed the expectations of all, and was pronounced by judges of fine stock and those who had attended similar exhibitions, to be not unworthy of the spirit of Stock Raisers who came forward on the occasion. As to form there was not an indifferent animal shown. The prizes were all contended for handsomely. No one bore off a premium without honorable competition.

After the exhibition of the Stock the Domestic Manufactures were exhibited at Mrs. Davenport's Inn. Here, those who were spectators were no less delighted than they had been in the field. The articles shown were all fine specimens of Female Industry and skill. The Carpeting, however, except one piece, was not manufactured by ladies, but by gentlemen who follow weaving as a profession.

The Secretary of the society was not able to furnish a list of the articles that contended for premiums, the descriptions, pedigrees, &c. of the Stock shown, for this week's paper. These, together with the awards, will be published next week. The day passed off in great harmony, when the conflicting interests of exhibitors and the large concourse of spectators who attended, are taken into consideration. The premiums distributed cost the Society near two hundred Dollars.

From the Richmond Enquirer of the 4th inst.

We have expressed some doubts about the jurisdiction of the President over the Public Deposits. The more we have examined this question, the more we are strengthened in our opinion. Congress did not mean to establish that parallel connection between the President and the Treasury of the United States, as between himself and the other departments.—He has unquestionably the right to remove the Secretary of the Treasury, as all the other Secretaries—in all cases of abuse of office, neglect, corruption, incapacity, of malfeasance or misfeasance—but never without the very strongest necessity in any case where a particular power seems to have been explicitly committed by law to the Secretary.

We cannot understand the President to dispute, in this respect, the Secretary's right to judge of the way in which this power is to be exercised.—In his letter he expressly says: "The power of the Secretary of the Treasury over the deposits, is unquestionable. The provision that he shall report his reasons to Congress is no limitation." &c.

The President disclaims all desire to dictate to the Secretary of the Treasury—but only to press upon him his own view of the considerations which impel to immediate action. If these views were not conclusive upon the mind of the Secretary, it appears to us, that the President ought to have been content with doing his duty, and leaving the responsibility where the law had left it, in the hands of the secretary. The President might have, in the mean time, obtained information in the best mode of depositing the public moneys in the State Banks—and laid these facts along with the gross abuses of which the Bank had been guilty, before Congress and his countryman at the next session. For this course alone, he should not have removed the Secretary, and appointed a substitute. A people jealous of its liberties, should watch the exercise of the Executive power in all cases; and particularly where the public purse is concerned. The most virtuous Chief Magistrate may be led into error. His very virtues may betray him. His indignation against the abuses of others may prompt him to the adoption of a remedy which he erroneously considers within the strict line of his duty.

But still, what are the facts of the case? Did he supersede the Secretary? and for what cause? If the Secretary did not resign, until the President removed him, as seems to be agreed, then the next question is, for what cause did he remove him? If he removed him because of a difference of opinion on the Deposites, we think the President has erred—however pure were his motives. But, if there were any other circumstances connected with his removal, any difference between these two officers, of a character not yet developed to the world, it will become us to judge of the whole transaction, when it is clearly and fully explained in all its circumstances. It is highly probable, that these transactions will at no distant day be submitted to the Public.

From the Saturday Courier.

\$150 PREMIUM.

The extensive circulation, and continued rapid increase of the SATURDAY COURIER, prompt the publishers to renewed exertions.

At the commencement of the ensuing year, several mechanical improvements will be made. To insure a correspondent improvement in the Literary Departments, the publishers offer the following PREMIUMS:—

To the author of the best ORIGINAL TALE, TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS.

To the author of the best ORIGINAL POEM, of suitable length for publication in the Saturday Courier, FIFTY DOLLARS.

Persons wishing to become competitors for these premiums, must forward their contributions on or before the 15th day of December. Accompanying each article, the name of the writer must be furnished. If secrecy is desired in any case, the name may be inclosed in a separate sealed envelope, which will not be opened unless the candidate is successful.

The premiums will be awarded by a committee, to be selected for that purpose. The publication of the Prize Articles will be commenced in January.

Communications must be addressed, free of postage, to

WOODWARD & SPRAGG, Philadelphia.

P. S. Editors with whom we exchange, will particularly oblige us, and perhaps benefit some of their Readers, by giving the above a few insertions. Oct 12—4f

A London paper states, that eight or ten millions sterling, or about fifty millions of dollars, can be obtained in Great Britain, at four per cent, on the security of such state governments as want to create new state banks. Here is a good chance to obtain money upon cheap terms, were it not for that bug-bear—foreign capital—that causes so much alarm in our patriotic President and his followers.

The explosion of the steamboat New England is an awful event, and ought to be considered as admonitory. According to a letter from the Collector's office at Middletown, "on going out of New York, she had a race which continued some hours, with the Boston, belonging to the Providence line".

Nat. Gaz.

FRANKLIN RACES.

The jockey club purse, \$200, three mile heats, was contended for on Thursday last, over the Franklin course, at the Forks, at Eikhorn, by Col. Wm. Babford's b. m. *Molly Long*, by Sampter, and Capt. Viley's b. h. *Singletree*, by Bertrand, and won by *Molly Long* in two heats, beating him the 1st heat about 20 feet, and the second about 45 feet. The time we have not learned.—O. & Rep.

The Rev. John Paine and Mr. Neavey will preach the Funeral Sermon of WILLIAM DEXTER, dead, at the residence of Ellen Green, on Sabbath next. Worship to commence at the usual hour.

Elder Thomas Woolverton will preach in the Baptist Meeting house, on Sunday next at 11 o'clock.

MARRIED.—On the 24th inst. by the Rev. Thomas Jernan, Jr. Mr. William Moore, to Miss FRANCES MILLON, all of this county.

DIED.—In this county, on the 20th inst. Mr. JAMES L. GREEN, (son of Daniel Green), an amiable and promising young man.

Dr. G. S. Stockton, DENTIST.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond, Ky. and vicinity in the various branches of DENTAL SURGERY, for one or two weeks, and longer, should he meet with sufficient encouragement.

His office is at Mr. Jenkins' Hotel but will visit ladies at their residence if requested.

N. B. His charges in all cases will be moderate. Reference, J. W. Hunter, Esq. October 29th, 1833.

Jas. W. Dudley, & Co.

HAVE just received a large and various assortment of

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF Super Black, Blue, Brab and Russia Brown, Cloths, Sattinets, Cassimeres, Mockinaw, Rose and Point Blankets, Calicoes in great variety and newest styles. Black and Fancy English Merinos and Circassians—Bombazines, plain and figured—Prussian, Merino and Thibet Shawls and Handkerchiefs—Super Swansdown Vestings—Brown and Bleached Cottons, Tickings, &c. &c. We wish to purchase a large quantity of

Flax-seed, Feathers,

COARSE JEANS, LINSEY, 500 Pair Yarn Socks. All of which will be taken in exchange for goods at cash prices. Richmond, October 29, 1833. 7-Gw

Books & Stationary.

MORTON & SMITH, Booksellers, Bookbinders, and Stationers, MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

HAVE on hand a very extensive stock of Law, Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous, and School BOOKS,

which they offer to Merchants, Teachers, and Professional Gentlemen at very reduced prices. They have an extensive BINDERY attached to their store, and are enabled to furnish

BLANK BOOKS, of every description, made of superior materials and workmanship. Louisville, October 1, 1833. 5-3w

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WISH to sell my family residence on Main Street, next door to Dr. H. S. Venable's family residence. The dwelling house is a handsome and comfortable

Brick Building,

with a good Kitchen, Meat-house, Stable, Corn-house, Spring-house, Garden, &c. Those desiring to purchase are invited to call and examine it. Terms liberal. Apply to the subscriber, or in her absence to E. L. SHACKELFORD, Esq.

FRANCIS SHACKELFORD, Esq. October 29, 1833. 7-4f

THE PHILADELPHIA Saturday Courier.

The largest Journal printed in the U. States.

At \$2 PER ANNUM.

IF it most generally occurs that the path of a public journal to popularity and success lies through years of toil and attention, and that the approbation of the public is of a slow and precarious growth, and does not in all cases reward the enterprise of the cultivator, it is chiefly attributable to the want of that judgment and discrimination so essential to that end, and which seldom fail to obtain a just remuneration. This observation is fully confirmed by the experience which the Proprietors of the Saturday Courier have hitherto enjoyed. Knowing the causes which have impeded the progress, and frequently terminated the very existence of many newspaper journals, they were enabled to avoid them, and in an unusually short period to reach the triumph of their opinions and exertions in an extent of circulation, which, whether regarding numbers or rapidity, is equally dating. This circulation has, in less than two years, increased to upwards of seventeen thousand copies, and still continues to increase in favor and utility.

The advantages possessed by the Courier are peculiar to itself, and are equally apparent in every branch of its miscellaneous contents, which are always novel and useful, entertaining and instructive.

LITERATURE.—This department of the Courier is under watchful and spirited superintendence, so that no paper unpossessed of decided merit, is admissible. On a recent occasion a PRIZE TALE was published, for which the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS was paid, and, to secure original and sterling contributions, other inducements have been offered. The correspondents of the Courier are numerous and distinguished. Among them are Miss Leslie, whose writings are the theme of European as well as American admiration; R. P. Smith, Esq. so advantageously known as a Dramatist and Novelist; Mrs. C. L. Bentz, author of *De Lara*, the successful prize tragedy; Miss Bacon, author of the pathetic tale *Love's Martyr*; and many others, whose undoubted signatures, have obtained very distinguished celebrity. Added to these high sources of original contributions, their exchange list includes the most valuable American journals, whilst from abroad they regularly receive *Bulwer's New Monthly*, *Campbell's Metropolitan*, *Fraser's Magazine*, *London Literary Gazette*, *Blackwood*, *La Belle Assemblée*, *World of Fashion*, *United Service Journal*, &c. and through Mr. Wilmer, their agent at Liverpool, the choicest of the English papers, including the *John Bull*, *Bell's Life in London*, &c. &c.

NEWS.—The strictest attention is bestowed on this subject. Aware of the importance of the political events which are daily occurring, changing like the manners and institutions of the world, the proprietors invariably furnish all foreign intelligence to the latest date, and when its nature warrants it, an extra is published. Our domestic affairs are assiduously observed and carefully communicated, and, in addition to a minute statement of local transactions, a synopsis of events passing in all parts of the country is regularly prepared and published.

HUMOROUS SUBJECTS.—Could the philosophy of mirth be discussed, or rather exhibited within the limits of a prospectus, the necessity of submitting its claims to a portion of every newspaper, would be more manifestly understood; but the good old motto, "dum vivimus vivamus," will be sufficient reasoning for those who value the best part of existence.

The Courier will, as usual, contain the newest and most piquant anecdotes, bon-mots, and witty recitals, all tending to fill up the leisure moments of the man of business with rational pleasure, and to increase that of the man of fashion.

THE EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT embraces reviews of the new publications, notices of the fine arts, &c. &c. remarks on general topics, descriptions of public improvements, conversations, &c.; discussions of suitable subjects, dramatic criticisms, &c. This department has been, and will continue to be conducted in a spirit of independence. Whatever comes fairly within observation, shall be fairly dealt with, and no station or influence will deter the prompt and decided expression of unbiassed opinion.

In fine, the SATURDAY COURIER is the largest, cheapest, and most diversified, entertaining, and instructive weekly newspaper issued from the American press. The publishers claim for its contents a character of vigorous originality, judicious selection, extensive variety and interesting detail; and they invite comparison with contemporary publications.

All orders for the paper, covering the necessary enclosures, must be addressed to WOODWARD & SPRAGG, No. 2, Astorian Building, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

PREMIUMS.

Persons procuring five subscribers to this paper, and forwarding the amount of a year's subscription, Ten Dollars, will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

Persons forwarding ten subscribers, and remitting twenty dollars, will be entitled to an extra copy and a discount of 10 per cent.

Persons forwarding fifteen subscribers, and thirty dollars, will be entitled to an extra copy of the paper, and a copy of Lord Byron's Works, Sir Walter Scott's Works, or any other work of a similar character and value, which may be preferred.

Encurrent notes of solvent banks received at par.

N. B. Editors copying the above, and forwarding a copy of their paper, with the advertisement marked, will be entitled to an exchange.

PRINTING, of every description, neatly and expeditiously executed, on extra new type, at the office of the Farmer's Chronicle.

From the Spanish Poem *COPLAS DE MARRAQUE*, as translated by Prof. Longfellow of Bowdoin College.

O World! so few the years we live,
Would that the life which thou dost give
Were life indeed!
But O, thy sorrows fell so fast,
Our happiest hour is when at last
The soul is freed.
Our days are covered o'er with grief,
And sorrows neither few nor brief
Veil all in gloom;
Left desolate of real good,
Within this cheerless solitude
No pleasures bloom.

Thy pilgrimage begins in tears,
And ends in bitter doubts and fears,
Of dark despair;
Midway so many toils appear,
That he who lingers longer here
Knows most of care.
Thy goods are bought with many a groan,
By the hot sweat of toil alone,
And weary hearts;
Fleet-footed is the approach of wo,
But with a lingering step, and slow,
Its form departs.

"O death, no more, no more delay;
My spirit longs to flee away,
And be at rest;
The will of heaven my will shall be,—
I bow to the divine decree,
To God's behest.
My soul is ready to depart,
No thought rebels, the obedient heart
Breathes forth no sigh;
The wish on earth to linger still
Were vain, when 'tis God's sovereign will
That we shall die.

"O Thou, that for our sins didst take
A human form, and humbly make
Thy home on earth;
Thou, that to thy divinity
A human nature didst ally
By mortal birth,—
And in that form didst suffer here,
Torment, and agony, and fear,
So patiently;
By thy redeeming grace alone,
And not for merits of my own,
O pardon me!"

As thus the dying warrior prayed,
Without one gathering mist or shade
Upon his mind,
Encircled by his family,
Watched by affection's gentle eye,
So soft and kind,
His soul to him, who gave it, rose;
God led it to its long repose,
Its glorious rest!
And though the warrior's sun has set,
Its light shall linger round us yet,
Bright, radiant, blest.

REV. TIMOTHY FLINT'S ACCOUNT OF MRS. TROLLOPE.

[From the New York Knickerbocker.]

In reply then to the question which has been asked us, we are sure, a thousand times, what sort of person was Mrs. Trollope, and what were her objects in visiting America? We reply, she was in person a short, plump figure, with a ruddy, round, Saxon face of bright complexion, forty-five, though not showing older than thirty-seven, of appearance singularly unalike, a misfortune heightened by her want of taste and female intelligence in regard to dress, or her holding herself utterly above such considerations, though at times she was as much finer and more expensively dressed than other ladies, as she was ordinarily inferior to them in her costume. Robust and masculine in her habits, she had no fear of the elements, recklessly exposing herself in long walks to the force meridian sun, or the pouring shower, owing a severe fever, no doubt, to these circumstances. Voluble as a French woman, shrill and piercing in the tones of her conversation, she was a most accomplished mimic, and as she had traveled in France and Italy, and knew the language and polite literature of both those countries, and was, moreover, acquainted as we know from her correspondence, with the most distinguished men and women of genius in England; as she was, in particular, perfectly au fait in regard to everything that concerned theatricals and play-writing, and play-going people; and she had seen every body and knew every body in Europe, of whom we hear, her conversation was remarkably amusing. Religion she considered a mere matter of state, an engine to keep people in awe, though she always spoke respectfully of profession, so far as she deemed it conscientious. There was nothing in her countenance or manner to promise the infinite fund of anecdote and observation, that she could pour forth in an unremitting continuity from morn to eve.—Instead of being a woman of low origin, as has been represented, her father was a clergyman of the established church, of some distinction, and himself an author, from whom she inherited a considerable and unalienable annuity. Her husband was a graduate of one of the universities, we believe Oxford, a barrister of the inner temple, and a brother, as we understand, of Admiral Sir John Trollope, distinguished by having gained a most brilliant victory over a French fleet, and possessing a great fortune, which Mr. Trollope, husband to the American traveller, expected to inherit; but in which he failed, from the circumstance that the old Admiral married, somewhere about his eightieth year, and had an heir born to him. Such we have often heard her relate her circumstances and relations to be; and we have no doubt, from other sources of their authenticity. She was in correspondence while in this country, as we know, with

Misses Mitford and Landau, and we believe with Campbell, the poet, and other names well known to fame. Having been trained to the expectation of inheriting a great fortune, and having views of conventional morals and decorum, not of the severer classes, not restrained by religious considerations, and mixing much with the gay and pleasure seeking, she had probably run through the common and allowed range of fashion, and exhausted the common forms of pleasure, and worn it all out to satiety; and though we have every reason to believe, that, while in America, whatever liberty she may have taken with the lesser morals, she was exemplary in her observance of the higher duties; we say in this particular, in reference to the residence of Hervieu, the French artist, in her family, which connexion naturally furnished much tea-table conversation. She was amiable in the highest degree in her relations with the people about her, in the suburbs of Cincinnati, where she resided during the greater part of her stay in America, among whom she was very popular, enacting among them *Lady Bountiful*, with a graciousness of distribution, and nursing the sick, which every where gains favor.— Besides Hervieu, an amiable and most accomplished French painter, enthusiastically devoted to his profession; her family consisted of one son, now a distinguished member of one of the colleges in England, and two daughters, the three nearly arrived at maturity.

She came to this country, induced to the step, as we suppose, by the eloquence of Francis Wright, who was about at that time to bleach out the Ethiopian tinge of the negroes, by her own peculiar process, change their bumps and make them free, wise, &c. as the French say *tout de suite* at Nashville. In Mrs. Trollope's teeming imaginative brain, we have no doubt, the dreary forest of Nashville, with its huge tulip trees and sycamores, and its little log cabins, with their dirty and half clad negro tenants, and so poorly roofed, as to require the accomplished lecturer to hold up an umbrella to shield her from a shower, while she was lecturing from within doors, was a sort of splendid hall, with columns and arcades where she could see the unforeseen process of bleaching passing under her eye, and where Hervieu, as Bonaparte said of his campaign when going to his rock, could point it. Arriving here in a steamboat from New Orleans, after having had her fair and thin skin bitten by some hundred thousand mosquitoes at the Balize, after imagining she could smell an early spring yellow fever in every gale, while ascending between the immense marshes in New Orleans, and after informing herself so well about that city, as to affirm that she could not purchase a box of paints, in that place, merely because, inquiring along the levee, she could find none in the shops where they sold pork and lard, she hurried away from the fever-drenched city, with the speed and terror with which Lot fled from the burning Sodom to Nashville. The imagination unalike awake to reality. In two days, if we recollect, she fled from the halls and the bleaching process of Nashville, cutting loose, we apprehend, from her platonic partnership with Miss Wright, whose eloquence and power she used to vaunt, but whose brain she deemed touched, and came, as fast as steam could waft her, to Cincinnati, where she arrived without a line of introduction to any individual, and where our acquaintance with her commenced.

There, visiting her husband who spent one winter with her, she passed two desultory and aimless seasons, rearing the white, huge building called a bazaar, which was no air castle, but a queer, unique, crescent-shaped Turkish Babel, so odd, that no one has seen it since, without wonder and a good humored laugh, a building which cost her twenty-four thousand dollars, on which she actually paid some twelve or thirteen thousand, leaving the remainder minus, spending, probably, four or five thousand dollars more in French articles of fancy finery, which she exposed for sale in stalls in this building; and so injudiciously, owing to her total ignorance of the American market, and of the proper place in which to build the Bazaar, and to her entrusting the sales to irresponsible and probably dishonest foreigners, that the establishment ran her in debt, instead of yielding her a revenue. A fact will explain this utter ignorance. When told that the market could not be transported from the place where people had been accustomed to purchase, she imagined that her Bazaar would tempt the crowd of fashionable a quarter of a mile from their accustomed haunt. When advised to examine the funny stores in the city, and furnish herself with such articles as they had not; she only conformed to this salutary counsel after her orders had arrived from France.—The consequence was, that in eking out the defects of her stores, she visited one of the most ample assortments in the country, holding up her hands in undisguised astonishment, to find that such a large and splendid assortment had found its way there, antecedent to the grand findings of the Bazaar, an assortment of twenty times her capital, and far more rich and expensive. How could such things, she exclaimed, find their way to the United States.

The result of all this is easily seen. As incapable as an infant of such a project in her own country, in America her ruin was more complete than that of infantile folly. *Mine ille lacryme.* But that was not the worst evil. The ladies of the interior over do the ladies of the Atlantic cities in dress, as imitators generally overreach their model in show and gaudiness. In such towns as Cincinnati, persons are measured by their exterior. It was to no purpose, to urge that she was undownd, amusing, and a blue stocking dyed in the wool. None would welcome or receive her, save in four respectable families, and they were not families that gave parties, she was never admitted. Hence the *corn cake and dolger cake*, a species which Mrs. Trollope had the honor of inventing, for it

was never heard of in Cincinnati before; and hence the park and luncheon, which she found in the parties at Cincinnati. Every person knows that a party is the same thing in every opulent family in the United States; and every one understands with how much truth such an assertion could be made of a party in New York or Philadelphia. She saw nothing of the western country, except what could be seen in coming to Cincinnati, and going back between the two States, Mississippi and the bluffs of the Ohio; and every one knows, that in such ascents that is just nothing at all, in regard to qualifying a person to speak of the western country. Of the scenery about Cincinnati, judge from one circumstance of her competence to describe it. She has represented the immediate environs of Cincinnati to be a dense and disagreeable forest. The fact is, as every one who has seen the place knows, that the improvident axe has despoiled the contiguity of that city of its chief ornament, its beautiful woods, and has left it in the midst of naked hills instead of its original splendid native groves.—The walk, where she was so bitten, and stung, and horned, by all sorts of wasps and snap-dragons and where she so deeply in the decayed leaves and putrid matter of logs, is one of the cleanest and most open and pleasant shaded promenades in the world, where we have walked twice three hundred times, and have never been stung by a wasp or bumblebee, and never bitten by muscheto, or horned by snap dragons for the first time; and that this is the true character of the walk, every child in the vicinity is aware, and knows, too, that it is the peculiar and wonderful attribute of the Ohio forest to be singularly clear of all underbrush, and to consist of tall straight stems, like the trees of an orchard. We pass wholly over her affirmation, that the fruits in the markets of that city are mean. We believe foreigners would generally accord that it is the best fruit market in America, perhaps in the world. The slang language which she puts into the mouth of her servants, and the common people, has not even the remotest smack of western country dialect. It is entirely worn, warp and wool, from Cuckney and Yorkshire. As to the log-house, and the lady who saw people laid out in a month, we imagine it exists no where but in her brain. In a word, never was a person so little capable of so little disposed rightly to describe scenery, country and the physical circumstances of eating, drinking, talking and living. Manners, when and where she chooses, she describes well, for it is in her line.

Distribution of Bibles.—From official sources it appears that the American Bible Society, with 813 auxiliary societies, during the last year, have issued Bibles and Testaments in the English, Spanish, French, German, Welsh and Irish languages, and in several Indian dialects, 81,138. Since its formation in 1816, Philadelphia Bible Society, 244,993. Other Societies estimated at 1,000,000.

Total, 1,630,332. The British and Foreign Bible Society, with 1614 auxiliaries, have issued 72 editions, in languages and dialects in which the Scriptures were never before printed—31 new translations, and 49 reprints. Total number of volumes distributed since the year 1801, 7,608,614. The Russian Bible Society suspended in 1823, 861,105. Societies in different parts of Europe, 2,516,130. Societies in Asia, 315,031. In Europe and Asia, 11,300,881. American Societies, 1,630,332. Total distribution, 12,931,133.

The Baltimore Chronicle, in reference to the recent elections in Maryland, says—"both parties are undecided whether to shout victory, or to have a drawn battle." The Chronicle fears, however, that Jacksonism has triumphed, and that "the lucky broom will once more sweep us from our stools." The returns as far as received certainly look very much like a Jackson triumph.

The Globe contradicts the rumor, that a quarrel had taken place between Messrs. Tauxey and McLane, and that the latter had tendered his resignation.

The superintendent of the Baltimore and Washington Railroad, in advertising for contracts has given notice that "drunken spirits will be totally excluded from the cars."

Fall & Winter Goods. THE subscribers have just received and are now opening a large and elegant assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which they will sell upon the very best terms, or will exchange them for

LARD & FEATHERS,

to any amount. We wish our friends and the public generally to call and examine for themselves, for we flatter ourselves we shall be able to give general satisfaction.

MILLER & BEEMAN.
October 8, 1833. 4-9w

Cash for Mules. THE subscriber wishes to purchase 25 or 30 good young Mules during the present month, for which the cash will be given.

CHRISTOPHER F. FIELD.
October 1, 1833. 4-4f

HYGEAN PILLS. A very valuable medicine for purging the Consumption, Cholera Morbus, Inflammation, (internally or externally), Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Tic Dolorous, Dropsy, St. Vitus's dance, Apoplexy, Small Pox, SCARLET FEVER, Asthma, Piles, Worms, Scoury and they were not families that gave parties, she was never admitted. Hence the *corn cake and dolger cake*, a species which Mrs. Trollope had the honor of inventing, for it

was never heard of in Cincinnati before; and hence the park and luncheon, which she found in the parties at Cincinnati. Every person knows that a party is the same thing in every opulent family in the United States; and every one understands with how much truth such an assertion could be made of a party in New York or Philadelphia. She saw nothing of the western country, except what could be seen in coming to Cincinnati, and going back between the two States, Mississippi and the bluffs of the Ohio; and every one knows, that in such ascents that is just nothing at all, in regard to qualifying a person to speak of the western country. Of the scenery about Cincinnati, judge from one circumstance of her competence to describe it. She has represented the immediate environs of Cincinnati to be a dense and disagreeable forest. The fact is, as every one who has seen the place knows, that the improvident axe has despoiled the contiguity of that city of its chief ornament, its beautiful woods, and has left it in the midst of naked hills instead of its original splendid native groves.—The walk, where she was so bitten, and stung, and horned, by all sorts of wasps and snap-dragons and where she so deeply in the decayed leaves and putrid matter of logs, is one of the cleanest and most open and pleasant shaded promenades in the world, where we have walked twice three hundred times, and have never been stung by a wasp or bumblebee, and never bitten by muscheto, or horned by snap dragons for the first time; and that this is the true character of the walk, every child in the vicinity is aware, and knows, too, that it is the peculiar and wonderful attribute of the Ohio forest to be singularly clear of all underbrush, and to consist of tall straight stems, like the trees of an orchard. We pass wholly over her affirmation, that the fruits in the markets of that city are mean. We believe foreigners would generally accord that it is the best fruit market in America, perhaps in the world. The slang language which she puts into the mouth of her servants, and the common people, has not even the remotest smack of western country dialect. It is entirely worn, warp and wool, from Cuckney and Yorkshire. As to the log-house, and the lady who saw people laid out in a month, we imagine it exists no where but in her brain. In a word, never was a person so little capable of so little disposed rightly to describe scenery, country and the physical circumstances of eating, drinking, talking and living. Manners, when and where she chooses, she describes well, for it is in her line.

Job Printing. of every description, neatly and expeditiously executed, on entire new type, at the office of the Farmer's Chronicle.

HOWARD & CHRISTOPHER.
June 11, 1833. 3-4f

Something New!

THE subscribers are now in receipt of their entire stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

purchased in New York and Philadelphia entirely for cash, which will enable them to sell very cheap. We continue to keep on hand Oldham's Superior

Cotton Yarns
AND
CANDLEWICK.
We will give the market price for any quantity of LARD, to be delivered during the winter.

FIELD & HOLLOWAY.
Richmond, October 15, 1833. 5f

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have received their supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Comprising a very elegant assortment of English & French Merinoes, Cashmeres and Cluny's Merino Shawls and Hand'ks

Fur Caps,
Calicoes and Gingham,
Ladies Garter Boots and Shoes, Cloth and Cashmeres, Striped & Plain Satinets, Red and White Flannels, Red, Blue, Green & White

Mackana Blankets,
Rose and Point Blankets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's

CLOAKS.
WITH A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware

AND
Queenware.
All of which they offer to their customers and the public cheap. They wish to purchase 5,000 Bushels of Flax seed, 5000 lbs. Feathers, Colored Linsey and Brown Jacons.—Also 500 kegs of Lard.

MCLANAHAN & STONE.
October 15, 1833. 5-2m

Robert E. Kelly,
HAS permanently located himself in the town of Richmond, where he will carry on the

Tailoring Business,
in all its various branches. His shop is on Main street, next door above the medical shop of Dr. Samuel Willis, & first door below the Tavern of Mrs. Allison. He will execute any work in his line in the best manner, in the most neat and expeditious fashion, and at reasonable terms. He solicits a portion of patronage.

Richmond, October 15, 1833. 5f

American Turf Register,
AND
SPORTING MAGAZINE,
For SEPTEMBER, 1833.

CONTENTS.
HIGHFLYER. Turf summary for the last forty years. Diversion on the blooded stock of the United States.—On breeding for the turf. Reflections upon the present state of the turf in Virginia—New York and South Carolina.—Consequence of importation.—Best stock.—Breeding, &c., Condition and stable management. Breeding from Arabians.—Late importations of English horses—Racehorse region, &c., Last illness & death of Sir Charles, VETERINARY—Osteitis equi, or hot in horses. Character of the race courses in this country, and the rules by which they are governed.—Information wanted. Tally-ho on foxhunting. Shooting fish, as practiced in the west. Fly fishing and woodcock shooting. John Bullism. Down of the buzzard's wing.—Extraordinary healing virtue of Foxglove.—Hunting song.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.
Arrangements for the Central Course.—Sweepstakes, purses, &c., Officers of the Leonardtown Jockey Club, Old Ariel, A challenge.—African Lion against the world, Bertrand's portraiture.—Young Bedford—Horses at the Oakley stables—Sylva—Hokeby, Royal extravagances.—Prince Regent of England's furrier's bill, Extraordinary fresh water fish Autocrat.—Clifton. Who wants a good trainer.—Hope Butler Recommended, Racing memoranda of the olden time.

RACING CALENDAR.—Races at Three Rivers, U. S., Quebec, L. C.
TURF REGISTER.—Pedigrees.
Embellishment.—Portraiture of Highflyer.

Contents of the October No.
Wild Turkey—mode of taking them in the west—with a drawing by Rimlishbater, Memoir of Medley, Stenler, and Bonnets of Blue—produce of Old Reality, Maryland Sportsmen of the olden time, Answer to Auld Lang Syne—on the claim of Bedford as a stallion, On the game and the sports of the far west, On condition and stable management, continued from the Sporting Cyclopaedia, Celebrated England Sportsmen on the Turf, Autocrat—some notions of, On the duty of judges—weighing riders, &c., &c., St. John's wort, to cure the evil effects of, To prevent horses rubbing the hair off their tail, Horses in harness—how curbed, Fox hunting.—The scenting power—the voice—and on breeding fox hounds, An old Sportsman out-maneuvred by his pupil, Wild deer, remarkable observations on their nature and habits, George IV. and his brother William on the turf.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.
State of the Central course and what may be expected there at the next meeting, Stallion stakes—sphere of subscription extended, Sweepstakes to be run on the Central Course. RACING CALENDAR.—Races at Milledgeville.—2nd meeting Maryland Jockey Club—Madison Association, Ken. Racing stock—bred by Dr. Cutler, of Dinwiddie county, Va. TURF REGISTER.—Pedigrees.

Job Printing. of every description, neatly and expeditiously executed, on entire new type, at the office of the Farmer's Chronicle.

HOWARD & CHRISTOPHER.
June 11, 1833. 3-4f

MR. BROWN'S SEMINARY

For the Education of Young Ladies.

DEEPLY impressed with the importance of female education, I have determined to extend its benefits as widely as possible, I shall open my Female Seminary on a more extended plan than heretofore. To effect this object, I have procured an assistant teacher from the East, educated designedly for an instructor, who intends making the business of teaching the work of life. I have likewise procured an Instructress in the science of Instrumental Music, and all the ornamental branches of Education, as well qualified, perhaps, as any in the West. In short, I design the Richmond Female Seminary to be equal to any in the western country; and to make it as desirable a point for the acquisition of knowledge as any other. The town of Richmond is situated in the interior of a healthy and fertile country; it is proverbially healthy, and if we judge from the past, there is no place in the west affording a site more conducive to health. The house occupied as a Seminary is large and airy, containing four separate apartments, convenient to any part of the town. An excellent pair of Globes, and Maps of all kinds will be kept in the Seminary for the use of the pupils; also, such Philosophical, Astronomical, Chemical and Geometrical Apparatus as may be necessary for the explanation and illustration of these sciences.

The scholastic year comprises 48 weeks, commencing the first Monday in November. It will consist of four terms, each embracing 12 weeks, with one week's intermission at its close. An annual examination of the pupils will take place at the close of each fall term.

Terms of Tuition per Quarter.
Preparatory Department, including Orthography, Orthoepy & Reading, - - - - - \$5 00

First Class—Reading, Defining, Penmanship, Arithmetic, mental and written, Geography, Ancient and Modern, with the use of Maps and Globes, Composition, - - - - - \$8 00

Second Class—The above studies continued, with the addition of English Grammar, Geometry, Mythology, - - - - - \$8 00

Third Class—History, Sacred, Profane, Ecclesiastical and Natural, Philosophy, Chronology, Ornithology, Geometry, Trigonometry, Rhetoric, Drawing of Maps, Geography, Composition, - - - - - \$10 00

Fourth Class—Chemistry, Logic, Algebra, Astronomy, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Evidence of Christianity, Constitution of the United States, connected with political economy, French, Composition, - - - - - \$10 00

Instrumental Music, - - - - - \$12 00
Drawing and Painting, - - - - - \$5 00

Stationery of every kind, except books is furnished without any charge, and they will be furnished at the most reduced prices. No deductions for absence. Tuition to be paid quarterly in advance.

For the accommodation of parents, who may wish to embrace the advantages of the Richmond Female Seminary, I have opened a boarding house for young ladies, conveniently located, large, and in the highest degree comfortable.

Terms of Boarding.
Boarding, Washing, Lodging, Fire, Candles, &c. for fall and winter terms—each, - - - - - \$34 00

Spring and Summer terms—each, \$21 00
The strictest attention will be paid to the moral as well as intellectual culture of young ladies committed to my charge. I would only add, that the prices of Tuition and Boarding are as cheap, if not cheaper than any similar institution.

JOHN H. BROWN.
Richmond, October 1, 1833.
References for further particulars may be made to the gentlemen whose names are appended to the following recommendation:

We, the subscribers, having been patrons of the Richmond Female School, since it has been conducted by the Rev. John H. Brown, can with confidence recommend it to the public as being equal to any Female School in Kentucky.

WM. MCLANAHAN,
CURTIS FIELD,
J. B. WALKER,
THOMPSON BURNAM,
DAVID IRVINE,
HOWARD WILLIAMS,
E. H. FIELD,
SQUIRE TURNER,
T. G. LITTLE,
DANIEL BRECK.

Fifty Dollars Reward.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Madison county, two negro slaves, JO and his wife CINTIA. Jo has an impediment in his left ankle, which causes him to limp in walking. They are both of rather yellow complexion. Jo is of common stature in height, slender made; his wife is low, but trim and well made. I will give the above reward if apprehended and secured out of this State, and information given so that I get them; twenty-five dollars will be given if secured in this State, so that I get them; if in this county and returned to me twelve dollars will be given.

THOMAS P. HARBOR.
September 17, 1833. 1-f

MADAM BLAQUE,
(FROM PARIS IN FRANCE.)
At the solicitation of several respectable Families of this place, propose to open a

Dancing Academy
on the 11th of October inst. She will teach Waltzes, Cotillions, Gallopes & Hornpipes, of the latest fashions. From the patronage MADAM BLAQUE has received this two years past, she hopes to merit the approbation of Richmond. Madam B. will attend particularly to the MANKERS and GRACES of the pupils who are entrusted to her care. For terms, apply to BENJ. R. JENKINS.

Richmond, October 8, 1833. 4f

NOTICE.
THIS is to warn all persons from trading for a note given by me to Jonathan Entill, to the amount of Twenty Dollars, the said note was given on the 2d day of Oct., 1833; the said note I will not pay unless I am compelled by law, as it was fraudulently obtained.

F. G. BUSH.
Oct. 22, 1833. 6-3w.

All kinds of Blanks
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

ALEXANDER MILLER.
Silver creek, Oct. 1833. 3-3w.

PUBLIC HOUSE.

BENJAMIN R. JENKINS.

HAVING purchased the well known TAYLOR ESTABLISHMENT in the town of Richmond, Kentucky, formerly kept by Col. George Shackelford and recently by Mr. Charles G. Brooks, intends shortly to have the same thoroughly repaired, and pledges himself to render his HOUSE, not only comfortable, but agreeable to all who may favor him with a call. It is large and commodious, situated near the Courthouse, in the business part of the Town, and has attached to it several convenient out Lots and Stables—His House is well furnished, his Table and Bar shall at all times be supplied with the best country affords, and his Stables shall be well stored with provender of all kinds, and attended by good Outlets. In short, from his experience in the business, he flatters himself that the worthy Traveller, and all others, will be rendered perfectly happy and comfortable while at his House. He, therefore, humbly solicits a continuance of that extensive patronage which the establishment has always received.

Jan. 29, 1833. 2m

WESTERN LUMINARY.—Prospectus of VOLUME TEN. The subscribers having purchased the establishment of the Western LUMINARY, would extremely and respectfully appeal to the former friends of the paper, and the Christian public of the West generally, for their co-operation in sustaining and extending its circulation.

The character of the LUMINARY is already extensively known. On this point it will only be necessary to say, that it will continue to pursue the same general course which has hitherto received the extensive approbation of its subscribers. There will be no departure from the principles which have uniformly characterized the publication. The same editor,—Rev. JOHN F. COOPER,—who has had charge of the paper for the last two years, will still continue to act in that capacity.

While our paper is designed to be occupied chiefly in the diffusion of sound theological knowledge, and the extensive dissemination of religious intelligence, it will also contain a secular summary of the most important events of this happy and enterprising age, the latest foreign news, poetry, miscellany, and general literature.

The Western LUMINARY is the oldest religious periodical west of the Alleghenies. It is now just commencing the tenth year of its existence. Thus far it has met with the general approbation of its supporters. It shall be the object of its present proprietors to merit a continuance of that approbation. It is unnecessary, at this enlightened period, to say any thing respecting the propriety of every Christian family enjoying the benefits of such a periodical. It must be an obvious duty to every mind at all enlightened by the Spirit of God. To the enlightened Christian public we confidently appeal, for their aid in sustaining a publication which is entirely dependent upon them for its support.

WILLIAM M. TODD,
THOS. T. SKILLMAN.
LEXINGTON, July 18, 1833.

TERMS.
The WESTERN LUMINARY is published once a week on a super-imperial sheet, and handsomely type, at Two Dollars a year in advance, or Two Dollars and fifty cents at the end of the year, or Three Dollars at the close of the year.

Any person procuring five new subscribers and paying for them in advance, shall receive a sixth copy gratis.

PROPOSALS, by C. S. MOREHEAD and MASON BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Frankfort, Ky., for publishing by subscription a new and complete DIGEST of all the Statutes of the State of Kentucky. The work will embrace every statute now in force, headed by its appropriate title, and under each section of an act, a reference will be given to all the most important judicial decisions, in which that section has been made the subject of construction; and without swelling the work to an inconvenient magnitude, whenever it is deemed of sufficient importance, an abstract of the principle will be given in the form of a note. The references to the judicial decisions will be made at the bottom of each page, and directly under that part of the statute, to which they have given an exposition, instead of being thrown together indiscriminately at the end of the act.

This work, though undertaken sometimes ago, has been delayed on account of the expression of a preference on the part of some of the profession, for a revision instead of a re-digest of the statutes, but as there seems to be no prospect for that, the labor of completing it has been resumed.

The work will probably be comprised in two vols. royal octavo, containing from 700 to 800 pages, printed on the best paper, and well bound in law binding, and delivered to subscribers at the price of \$6 per volume.

July 23, 1833.
Editors in this State, with whom we exchange, by giving the above one or two insertions, monthly, for three or four months, shall have the same favor extended to them whenever it may be requested.—[Publisher of the Commonwealth.]

Hat Manufactory.
ALEXANDER M'DANIEL would respectfully inform the citizens of Madison and the adjoining counties, that he has purchased out the entire and complete Hating Establishment of Jacob Miller, dec'd, and has permanently located himself in Union-street, N. Y. He occupies the same shop heretofore occupied by Mr. Miller, on Main-street, nearly opposite the Tavern of Benj. A. Jenkins, Esq. where he has now on hand and will continue to keep, a handsome stock of first rate Fur and Wool Hats, for men and boys, made of good materials & by faithful and experienced workmen. If long experience and much observation will enable him to execute good work, his customers and the public can safely rely upon him—no exertions shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction. He solicits the favors of the former customers of the shop, and the public generally. He will sell his Hats low for Cash, Furs or Wool. He will give the highest market price in Cash for Furs and Lamb's Wool, or Wool of the second Shearing.

Richmond, Sept. 17, 1833. 1f.

500 Fat Hogs,
SUITABLE for Driving, (which will be ready for delivery on the 10th instant,) for sale—Apply to

ALEXANDER MILLER.
Silver creek, Oct. 1833. 3-3w.